DOUBLE SHEET. THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS BY THE APRICA.

Our London, Paris, and Berlin Correspondence.

Melancholy Death of Mr. Arden, of the American Legation, at Berlin.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM ROME.

The Accident to the Atlantic.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

AFFAIRS IN SWITZERLAND. THE DAMAGE DONE IN THE JANUARY GALES.

The Prohibition of the Exportation of

Silver from Russia, &c., &c., &c.

All the perticulars connected with the accident to the steamship Atlantic, will be found in another part of this morning's Herald.

The gales of January have been very severely felt on the Atlantic. Our files of English papers are filled with disasters to ships. Our readers will find, under the marine head, the details of the damage to American vessels.

Advices have been received that a ukase, prohibiting the exportation of silver from Russia, would be issued at St. Petersburg, on the 16th ultimo. This measure, it is supposed, was resolved upon to calm such popular apprehensions as may have been excited by the discussion of the California question in other countries, since the price of silver at 5s. 1id., and the exchange at St. Petersburgh 384d., there is no inducement to cause silver to be sent away. The decision may be regarded as being significant of the views of Russia as to the probable future production of gold. not only in California, but in the Ural Mountains. No alteration being contemplated in the existing comparative rates at which gold and silver are respectively legal tenders, one result of the ukase, if any very great ultimate disparity should arise, will be to cause the smuggling of silver across the frontier of Russia.

The King of Belgium is likely to experience, in his turn, the embarrassments of a ministerial crisis. The ministry had undertaken to reduce the present army expenditure of Belgium to 25,000,000 france, and had entrusted the Ministry of War to General Brialmont, who, instead of carrying out the views of his colleagues, announced in the chamber that he could not realise any of the reductions pro.

The London Post says :-

A few days ago, we asked in what manner had the Colonial Office entertained the measures submitted to them by the agent from Nova Scotia? We are glad to have it to announce, on good authority, that the whole case of that colony has only been brought under Lord Grey's notice, by the Hon Joseph Howe, within the last fortight; that it embraces several questions of great importance; and that it is now under consideration, with every prospect of favorable result.

Among the persons who were killed by the late accident on the Colonne and Minden Railway, is

accident on the Cologne and Minden Railway, is Mr. Arden, Secretary of the United States Lega-

It is said that the Pope means to abdicate. Cardinal Antonelli is busy drawing up a justification of the establishment of the Papal hierarchy in England. Three new Cardinals are to be created for America. The Pope is anxious to come to an understanding with the King of Sardinia.

In France, the President, finding that he cannot manage the Assembly, has chosen his ministry

from those who have no seat in that body. The Emperor of Austria has accepted the resignation of M. de Schmerling He is likely to be Court of Carsation.

We learn from Greece that the representatives of Samos have refused to recognise the new Governor. They have presented a petition of rights

and insist on a redress of their grievances. The only English papers admitted into Rom are the London Times and Chronicle, which are

permitted only to the English Club. The manager of the opera at Rome has been ordered to cease giving the ballet of Faust, because the devil appears in it in the shape of

Mephistophiles.

Our advices from Dresden state that the German Executive is to consist of eleven instead of seventeen votes; of which Austria and Prussia are to have two each; Hanover, Wertemburg, Saxony and Bavaria, one each; and the rest to be dispose among the minor States. Austria and Prussia t preside alternately. The object is evidently to mediatise the smaller States; and it is hinted that the constitutions are to be got rfd of. We have no doubt that this will be the case in Austria, but the Prussians will be wiser.

The London Times of the 28th ult., gives the following from its Vienna correspondent, under

date of the 23d:

As I considered that it related to a matter aiready consigned to oblivion. I passed over in silence Mr. Webster's note to this government concerning Mr. Mann, an American agent here, during the Hungarian Revolution. As the foreign press has taken up the matter. I can but assure you that Mr. Mann has every reason to be satisfied that he escaped so well, for I know to a certainty that while here, his every step was matched, and that if he had crossed the Hungarian frontiers he would have been treated with scant coremony by the Austrian commanders, to whom special orders were given that he was to be considered as one plotting the downfall of the State.

One of the leading the considered as one plotting the downfall of the State.

One of the leading houses in London, connected with the South American trade, received an order by the New York steamer, on the 21st ult , to effect a running insurance for £300,000, to cover quicksalver to be exported from Mr. Forbe's mine (the New Almaden) in California, along the Pacific coast. The shipment of this supply will probably take place during the ensuing twelve months, and as it will be absorbed in South America, and will give an extraordinary impulse to the production of silver, it afferds a further commentary on the folly of those nations who are now attempting by legislation to regulate their future position with regard to the precious metals.

The steamship Trent, at Southampton, from the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, had the following amount of specie in freight :--

Specie, builton, and gold dust, received ac the lethmus from Salifornia and the So

Pacific ports

from Carthagens

from Jamsles

from Banta Marths

from other parts of the West Indies...

"Total..... \$9.9 843 Among those who have recently left Liverpoo or Australia, is Mrs. Mitchell, wife of the Irish patriot of that name, who is proceeding with her young tamily to join her banished husband in that colony. Mrs. Mitchell is said to be a very beautiful woman, looking little more than 23 or 24 years fage; is highly accomplished, and greatly contributed to instil into the mind of her husband the idea of those designs, for which he is now suf fering expatriation. She was accompanied to Lirespect, and her embarkation superintended, by the clebrated Father Kenyon, who will be remem-

bered as having so greatly contributed to the breaking up of the old O'Connellite party in Ireland. It is stated that beyond this escort, none of her husband's associates attended to pay her their sympathy.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

London, Friday, Jan. 31, 1851. The Coming Session of the British Parliament-The Royal Speech -- The Papal Question -- Probable Measures -- State of Parties -- France -- Louis Napoleon's New Ministry-His Prospects and

Position-The Dotation Bill-Germany-Commercial and Political-Passports in Prussia-The Circussians-Turkey-Italy-Items, &c., &c. The next steamer from Liverpool will take out to you the Queen of England's speech on the opening of Parliament, with the first debates of the

ession, which promises to be so important.

As the 4th of February approaches, public curiosity and interest increases, as to what will be said relative to the "papal aggressions." After Lord John Russell's memorable letter, it has become impossible to "shirk the question," and this subject has led to some very animated discussions in the recent cabinet councils. I have reason to believe that the paragraph in question will be couched in very moderate language. A bill of declaration will be proposed, which, if adopted, so well—if re-jected, there will, in all probability, be a dissolu-tion of Parliament. According to an existing law, [and this opinion was expressed by Sugden,] Car. dinal Wiseman is liable to prosecution for a misdemeanor. This law, however, has fallen into disuse, and liberal minded men would scarcely find a verdict upon it. The law, however, will be revived, so that ignorance can no longer be pleaded in excuse. The whig cabinet is decidedly averse to strong measures, as it would increase the numbers of the opposition, and would cause a coalition between the Peel party, a great number of the tories and the great Manchester party, headed by Cobden and Bright, under the common banner of "freedom of con-science and religious toleration." It is quite clear from the speeches made at the great Manchester meeting on the 23d, that that would be the result The Cardinal shows fight, and has recently ap pointed another Roman Catholic Bishop in Ireland The whig government had hoped to get rid of Ireland in the coming struggle, but the establishment of this new see aroused the dormant passions of the orangemen, and the flames of religious discord have burst out with fury in the sister isle. The Queen is, moreover, indignant at these ordinations and institutions in her kingdom, made against her will and without her consent. Cardinal Wiseman has engaged the services of eminent counsel, and no steps having been taken by the government, an application was made by him as to the intention of the government. The reply of the legal advisers of the crown was, that the question would be reserved to the decision of the Legislature. A prosecution will, however, be commenced at the suit of some private individuals by the city solicitor, as member for Southwark. This will avoid the appearance of a government prosecution. As we are so close upon the events which cast such portentous shadows before them, I shall abstain from entering into too wide a field of conjecture. A large piece of ground has been purchased close to the new Houses of Parliament and to Westminster Abbey, for the erection of a Roman Catholic cathedral, which is to surpass in magnificence any other ecclesiastical building in the kingdom. I hear from Rome, that the Pope is rather nervous about the whole affair, but the Earl of Shrews bury, Lord Fielding, and a host of Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, are at present residing in the Holy City working for his Holiness. Archbishop Hughes has also been preaching there.

Bennett's successor has been appointed in the person of Dr. Liddel, who to some extent shares the opinions of his predecessor. Political parties are so divided-bodies without heads-that it is impossible to state their positions. The opening of the parliamentary campaign will be a melée. This leads me to the state of affairs

The St. Barnabas affair is settled; the Rev. Mr.

in France. sembly, which ended in the adoption of M. de St. Beuve's vote of censure upon the ministry, which for Louis Napoleon. He has got rid of Changar nier, has formed a ministry of his own choice, has risen in public esteem by a display of firmness, and has kept strictly within constitutional measures. The exulting majority looks dumbfounded. To make this plain, I must take up the narrative of

events where I left off in my last. The ministerial crisis, or difficulty, in forming ministry after the resignation of Drouyn de L'Huys & Co., continued until Friday the 24th L'Huys & Co., continued until riday the 2sto, when Louis Napeleon astonished the Assembly by a message, in which he stated that he would always respect the rights of the Assembly, but should maintain intact, at the same time, the prerogatives of the power he held from the people. He stated that it was out of the question for him to take a ministry from the hostile majority, and to take a ministry from the hostile majority, and that the minority could not combine one; in that conjuncture he had resolved to form a transition

The Monteur of the evening publish the names

lished; it was essentially temporary, essentially transitory, formed to watch over the firm execution of the laws, and preserve the blessings of good order in the country; it intended to act practically and firmly, as long as it held office, and was ready to lay down its burden of government when a definitive cabinet could be formed. It would endeavor to act according to the recommendations of the message of November 12, which above all things insisted on the necessity of maintaining calm in the country, and upholding the just influence of the executive power. If the last message of the President epoke of his independence, it only declared what was very positively set forthin the coexitution, which asserted, in its 19th article, that 'the separation of the powers was the first condition of a free government." That was the meaning of the language of the last message, and he considered it perfectly constitutional He had thus stated in what manner the present cabinet had been formed; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had stated what was the object of that formation; he had the object of the o

stated what was the object of that formation; he had also declared what policy it intended to pursue; and having dene so, he believed that no further explanations remained for him to give.

This statement was received with applause; and some amusement was excited by the hurry manifested by M. Dupin to pass at once to the next order of the day.

Leon Faucher is the favorite candidate as the head of the "Definitive Cabinet;" but Louis Napoleon does not seem anxious to lose his present cabinet, which he can manage as he likes. The next struggle will be the Dotation bill, which will be presented next week. Louis Napoleon demonds three millions of francs; should the Assembly refuse, the money will, it is said, be subscribed.

Paris is tranquil, and trade is flourishing. A vill of mystery still covers the Dresden conferences; but the veil is transparent enough to betray the deformities beneath it. Austria and Prussia are endeavoring to arrogate to themselves all the power in the proposed new diet, the lesser states are resolved to resist, and, in the back ground, Russia supports Austria for her ultimate views. Meantime Austrian troops have crossed the Elbe, have entered Hanover, Lauenburg, and have garrisoned Hamburg; the war in the dutchies has terminated, the Elder Canal has been thrown open again, and the new government formed by the Danish Commissioner, Count Criminil, has been duly installed It consists of M. A de Molike, a member of the mixed government of 1849; of Syndicus Prehn of Altona; M. Malmross of Kiel; and M. Kardhaff, the Mayor of Itzehoe. Three of these are Schleswig-Holateiners; and their nomination is a proof that the Danish government will try every measure to conciliate the population.

The march of the Austrian troops through the States of Northern Germany, with drums beating and colors flying, has caused no small sensation in the different States. The instructions given by the Austrian government to General Legeditach, who command the troops, were evidently to make as much display as possible;

Baron de Bruck, the Austrian Minister of Com-merce, has convoked a conference of the delegates of the different States of Germany, to take into consideration a modification in the existing cus-toms tariff, with a view of the ultimate admission of Austria, and all her provinces, into the Zolve-rein. Like the conferences at Dresden, this con-ference will probably be attended with small re-

sults.
The question is ably considered in the subjoined

The question is ably considered in the subjoined letter:—

Austria proposes a union, or rather the hope of a union. She first wishes a treaty of commerce concerning certain articles of produce only; she wished a gradual nearer approximation of the tarifa. This is reasonable. She then wishes that is a few years turther steps shall be taken; that, so to say, a semi-union may be established, which may become in time a complete union. This is all very well; but there are things which may well be proposed in theory, but not carried out in practice. When an essay takes place, it cannot be reasonably admitted on the very day the essay is to take place that it will succeed, and that it will lead to more important ones. The whole future of Germany cannot be staked upon the word of M. de Brack and his disciples. Negotiations may be set on toot with Austria, with a view to necessary modifications in the tariffs; but it cannot be said that it is done to lead to an amalgamation of custems, which can only be the work of a future still far distant.

The fundamental idea of commercial unions and eustoms is always the levyling in common, and then the division of import, export, and transit duties. There is nothing more easy than to establish the principle of a just division, but to carry it out incurmountable difficulties arise. Shall the amount of population be taken as a basis? It is evident that will not suffice, for in proportion to the degree of civilization, of industry, and of wealth, the wants of the inhabitants, and consequently the portion of dues they pay to the excess respective properties are selected that they are the excess of the carry extremely. The civil civil properties are easy eaterwelly. The civil civil properties are selected to the excess respective termely.

consequently the portion of dues they pay to the excise very extremely. The city of Frankfort-on theMaire, with a population of 60,000 souls, consumes at
least as great an amount of colonial wares as the whole
duchy of Naesau, which has a population of 80,000. In
a great State these differences are balanced; but this
would not be the case as regards Austria united to the
restordarmap. The millions of Croats, Storack,
millimum consumption, which is a population of the
archduchy of Austria, nor is the comparison a the
more favorable Hextended to certain German provinces
of that empire, as the Tyrol, Carinthia, and portions
of Moravia and Bohemia. It may be asserted, on
a general computation, that the 36,000,000 that inhabit the Austrian monarchy, do not consume in
merchandise that comes under the customs duties, more than the 16,000 600 inhabitants of Prussia.
The rich coll of the Austrian provinces is quoted in the
calculation. This is like presenting you with a bill of
eachange on an uncertain future. The most fertile coll
inhabited by Wallachians and Pandours, does not
produce one quarter of that produced by a barren coll
under the hands of a German farmer. Moreover, that
is not the question at the present moment. The chiest
is to find a rule for sharing the duties in case of a cusvioled by the state of the present moment. The chiest
is to find a rule for sharing the duties in case of a custreatment of the coll of the coll of the colline of the
proposition which actually exists between her custems reviewed the collinear price of the colproduction of the collinear price of the
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journal of Berlin relative to passports, which may affect American, as well as English travellers. If

affect American, as well as English travellers. If runs thus:

— According to the passport laws of Prussis, foreigners are only permitted to enter Prussis either with passports from their government authorities, or from those of Prussis (in foreign countries.) In consideration, however, of the heavy charges on passports in England, which can only be delivered by the foreign office, exceptions have hitherte been much in favor of the British subjects who have been enabled to enter the Prussian dominions with passports of foreign (that is neither English nor Prussian) legations and consulates. This tavor has, however, led to such numerous abuses, that the original ragulations must be enforced in regard to English travellers.

The 24th was the anniversary of the birth-day of Frederick the Great of Prussis, and was celebrated with due honors at Berlin. In the recent accident on the Prussian railway, M. Arden, United States attache at Ferlin, was killed. The name of M. Barnard had been erroneously given.

Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, will, it is said, take the command of the federal troops is northern Germany. A conspiracy of a revolutionary nature has been discovered at Vienna, with ramifications in other German States, Some arrests have taken place.

M. de Schmerling, Minister of Justice at Vienna.

ture has been discovered at Vienna, with ramifications in other German States. Some arrests have taken place.

M. de Schmerlirg, Minister of Justice at Vienna, has resigned, and is succeeded by M. Krause, brother of the Minister of Finance.

We have advices from Constantinople of the 14th, and Athens of the 18th of January. The Austrian minister at Athens had presented a note to the Greek government, complaining of the protection afforded by Greece to Italian refugees.

Everything remains in statu quo in Italy. Rome swarms with illustrious converts. The Princess Doria, daughter of Lord Shrewsbury, throws open her salons in the Doria Palace to receive them. A report was circulated that Garibaldi was coming over from the United States as captain of an American vessel, and that he purposed landing a body of volunteers to join Mazzini on the sea coast. This latter evinces great activity, and his proclamations are widely issued by the secret press.

There has been a revolutionary outbreak at Interlacken, in Switzerland. Trees of liberty were erected in some districts, and a government official, M. Müller, seriously wounded. Order has been re-established, but the excitement continues. Perhaps Austria will make this an excuse for military intervention here also.

Of local news, there is little stirring. Mrs. Sloane, who helped her hueband to starve, and who beat a servant girl, has been arrested.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble will shortly resume her readings of Shakespeare at St. James' Theatre.

Macready's last performance is to take place on Monday next, at the Haymarket. He will, however, doubtless have a tarewell benefit. An admirable picture of him as Werner, by Mackise, is now exhibiting at Hogarths, in the Haymarket. The line of electic telegraph is now open from Trieste to Ostende.

Numerous meetings are held in favor of the abolition of the window tax, of the duty on paper, and

Trieste to Ostende.

Numerous meetings are held in favor of the abolition, of the window tax, of the duty on paper, and on advertisements.

Despatches have been received at the Admiralty of the Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. These despatches simply notify their plans for the winter. The Enterprise proceeds to Hong Kong, to take in provisions. The other vessels, which are provisioned for four years, will winter in the arctic regions, and resume their researches in the spring.

winter in the arctic regions, and resume their researches in the spring.

A fire of serious magnitude, envolving a loss of property to the amount of £30,000, occurred on Monday, in the premises of Messrs Bourfield & Sons, wholesale clothiers, Houndsditch. The business employed 1,500 hands.

There has also been a fire in the so called clocktower, in the rear houses of Parliament. The scaffolding inside the tower, and a quantity of timber was concumed. How the fire originated has not transpired.

An association has been formed at Cork for the

BERLIN, Jan. 27, 1851.

Melancholy Railroad Accident-Death of Mr. Ar. den, of New York-The Dresden Conferences-The Webster and Hulsemann Correspondence-

It is with sincere regret that I have to inform you of a distressing accident, by which an amiable and talented fellow citizen of yours has perished. On Wednesday last, a telegraphic despatch arrived here, stating that the railroad train from Hanover to Cologne had been thrown off the tracks, one of the cars smashed, and three persons killed, viz. an engine driver, a fireman, and a passenger. The latter, I am sorry to say, was Mr. Arden, of your city, who had arrived at Berlin in the suite of Mr. Barnard, the new United States Envoy to the court of Prussia, and, after residing here for a short time, was returning to his native country via Paris and London, when his existence was terminated in so sudden and tragical a manuer. On Monday evening, he left this capital in excellent health and spirits; on Tuesday afternoon, he was a mutilated

It appears, from the official report, that in conse quence of one of the joints near the left whee breaking, the engine was precipitated down a steer bank, the chains that fastened it to the cars snap ped, and the latter continued running on with great velocity, till the five foremost of them followed the locomotive down the precipice, the sixth was upset near the line, and the balance stopped of themselves about one hundred and fifty yards from where the catastrophe occurred. The unfortunate sufferer was in the fourth car. Several other passengers were hurt, including Prince Frederick William of Prussia, nephew to the king, who was proceeding to Bonne, where he is prosecuting his studies at the University, and who received a

studies at the University, and who received a slight contusion on the head. Besides these casualties, one of the guards had his arm, and another his collar bone, fractured.

Mr. Arden was a member of the medical profession, and much respected for his scientific acquirements and honorable character. The chief motive for his voyage to Europe was the desire of becoming acquainted, by occular inspection, with the state of the principal medical establishments of Germany, France, and England; and his devotion to science has thus, by a mysterious dispensation of Providence, been made the fatal cause of his untimely end. Considering how seldom railroad accidents are heard of in this country, where safety is never sacrificed to speed, and the natives are proverbially acutious and circumspect, it appears peculiarly unfortunate that a man like Mr. Arden should have been selected for one of the rare victims of such an occurrence. It will, perhaps, be some consolation for his friends to know that his death must have been instantaneous, and, consequently, free from pain. death must have been instantaneous, and, conse-

death must have been instantances, quently, free from pain.

Immediately after receiving the first accounts of this me lancholy event. Mr. Fay, the Secretary of Legation, set out for the scene of the disaster, in order to take charge of the body, and give all the directions requisite in such a case. Mr. Barnard, directions requisite in such a case. Mr. Barnard, inmate directions requisite in such a case. Mr. Barnard, in whose family the deceased has been an inmate ever since they left America, is deeply affected at the loss of so valued a friend. A most impressive funeral sermon was preached yesterday, at the English Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Bellson, who adversed the relationship the control of the English Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Belison, who adversed to the religious life of the departed as an assurance that, though the last awas change came upon him so suddenly, he was not unprepared to appear before the throne of his Maker and Judge. The text was from Ecclesiastes ix, v. 10:—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest."

As respects politice, very little has happened here, persible to introduce it. The number of tobacco many possible to introduce it. The number of tobacco plant is immense; that of the retail houses is beyond calculation. The cultivation of the tobacco plant brings into the Palatinate alone many militions an analysis of the Palatinate alone many militions an analysis of a million of the tobacco plant dustry of a million of the tobacco plant dustry of a million of the concentration of allowing their fate to be decided by secret dustry of a million of the tobacco plant the reparates her from us; and every man of judgment which reparates her from us; and every man of judgment will allow that it is not, on the ere of a union, anniously desired that a system sheald be established which readers such a union impossible.

Analysis must prove otherwise than by words, the interest she takes in the webward of Germany, if she wishes her plant to be entered they also the attention of the Ryssian government. The Emperor, at the interest she shadow of that which we have already lost.

The reduction in the value of gold has attracted the attention of the Ryssian government. The Emperor, at the interest she shadow of that which we have already lost.

The reduction in the value of subject to min the individual properties and interest of the early in the value of the connection of the connection of the Ryssian government. The Emperor, at the interest she shadow of that which we have already lost.

The reduction in the value of subject to min the individual properties and interest to be decided by secret the real representatives of the people, who have no notion of allowing their fate to be decided by secret deal system condended to make up for their unusual display of spirity by renewed aervility and obsequious ness; while the constitutional party, outnumbered and outvoked on every question, will soon have to follow the transfer of the democratic and outvoked on every question, will soon have to follow the transfer of the democratic and outvoked on every question, will soon have to risce my last communication that can be of inte rest on your side of the Atlantic, where court in-trigues are unknown, and the legislative bodies are

volutionary spirit The pretensions of Prussia to share the presidency with Austria will probably be passed over 10 silence: in Dreaden, at least, the Austrias minister always takes the chair as a matter of course. In fact, the crown of the Hoheazollerns has been humbled to the dust before the throne of the Heysburghs, which litself is but the footstool of the Romanofis. And for this, Prussia has raised an army of tive hundred thousand men, exhausted the resources of her people, disorganized society, and inflicted a blow on the prosperity of the country which it will take years to repair.

The correspondence of Mr. Webster, with the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was read here with intense interest. The Secretary of State's eloquent vindication of republican ideas and institutions, found a responsive echo in many a bosom, and the irony with which he replied to the impotent threats of the Austrian was universally relished. Of course the red reactionists are highly incensed at the representative of an emperor being treated so cavalierly by the public servant of a democracy, and if they had their will, an Austriaa or a Russian fleet would soon appear off Governor's island, land an army on the Battery, and make your city acquainted with the sweets of martial law; but fortunately such an undertaking is a cut above Prince Schwarzenberg's means, and he will have to pocket an insult which he is unable to resent.

have to pocket an insult which he is unable to resent.

Mesers Risley and Smith have been here for the last two or three weeks exhibiting their great panorsma of the Miss saipir River, at the Hotel de Russie; while Mr. Geo. W. Cassidy's cyclorama of the Ohio and Mississippi is drawing crowded houses at Kroll's saloons. Indeed there are so many inhabitants of this capital who have relatives or friends in the United States, that they take a peculiar interest in such exhibitions, apart from the natural leeling of admiration entertained for your great republic by people who are fated to pass their lives under the enthralment of a system that contrasts so unfavorably with the freedom and in dependence enjoyed in the happier regions of th transatlantic world.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, January 30, 1851.

Political Mountebanks-The Dismissal of Changarnier-Progress of the Crisis-Resignation of the Ministry-New Cabinet-Louis Napoleon's Message-Foreign Ambassadors -- Naturalization -- Belgium -- Spain -- Vienna, &c.

The political events which have taken place in Paris since my last letter was written, may be considered by those who have no interest in the matter, as the most farcical comedy which was ever played by a gang of political puppets. I may say, and with much reason, that the National Assembly, as well as all the members of the other political parties, are the most weak and rotten people ever found in any land. We present, indeed, a shameful example to other nations. We Frenchmen, whose national fame was so great, fifty years ago-we, heirs of Louis the XIV., and the contemporaries of Napoleon the Great, who made France respected all over the world-we, who are now the rute of all. Alas! what will be the end of it?

It may be interesting for some readers to find here a brief narration of the political crisis through which we have passed, and this sketch will, perhaps, enable them better to understand our present situation. On the 16th of January, in my letter of that date, I gave a summary of the nomination of a new ministry, which had signed the dismissal of a new ministry, which had eigned the dismissal of General Changarnier, the bête noire of the Elysõe. This measure was appreciated in various ways by the several parties of the chamber, MM. Berryer, de Lasteyrie, and a few others, ascended the tribune and demanded of M. Baroch the cause of such an act. The ex-Minister of the Interior did all in his power to defend Louis Napoleon; but it was in vain. He was not able to support the blow which was inflicted upon him and his colleagues, and he fell He was a dead man, (politically speaking.) when M. Thiers assaulted him in the remarkable speech which is to be found in the French papers. M. Thiers ended his discourse by a word which caused an immense effect upon the Assembly. After having proved that the dismissal of Gen. Changarnier had for its only cause, like that of General Newmayer, the orders he had given to the army not to utter any shouts of vice l'Empereur! after having furnished the evidence, that, by the very act of the discharge of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, the Assembly was without any protection against the executive power, he said, "If you do not resist, the government of France is no longer the same; there are two powers, and then there will be but one. The Empire is ready!"

General Changarnier, having been oblised to Empire is ready!"

General Changarnier, having been obliged to

answer an interpolation, delivered a short and neat speech, which was received with the most unbounded satisfaction. In short, all the orators who spoke in that remarkable sitting of Friday, 17th inst., aimed to excite the National Assembly

17th inst., simed to excite the National Assembly to vote a resolution of censure against the ministry who had advised the President to turn out General Changarnier, and who had signed the order of his dismissal. The aim was obtained; the majority pronounced themselves in favor of this course. As far as this goes. I have not much to say against the Representatives. They did their duty, but the remainder of my narrative will make my readers appreciate the first paragraph of this letter. After the vote of the Assembly, the ministry could not exist, and all the members of that body sent in their resignation to Louis Napoleon. At first the President refused to accept them, and I know from good sources, that his idea was to g ahead, despite the tempest, and to defy the storm wind. But the most intimate friends of the Elysée—those who are the peaceable advisers of Louis Napoleon—had power enough over him to dissuade him from such a difficult line of politics. Alea jacta futt, and Messrs. Baroche, Fould, and tutts quanti, left their hotels to retire into private life. ft their hotels to rettre into private life.

I have neither time, nor space, to describe here
the combinations which have been made during

all the combinations which have been made during the last week. First, M. Onillon Barrot was called all the combinations which have been made during the last week. First, M. Odilion Barrot was called to the rescue: but he declined undertaking anything, if General Baraquay d'Hillier, who had been named in the place of General Changarnier, was not changed, as well as M. Carlier, actual Prefect of Police. Of course, Louis Napoleon refused, and he called M. de Lamartine, the extribune of the provisional government of 1848. There was another objection made by M. de Lamartine to accept the particular. He, the hero of the revolution, dared not to accept, without obtaining the annihilation of the last law of universal suffrage. The President wished not to grant such a thing, and knowing not what to do, he proposed the particular to Messrs. Faucher, Daru, and even to M. Carlier. All these men were either uses, or could not be at the head of the Ministry, in the president to do? He followed the advice of Messrs. Carlier and Persigny, who advised him to form a ministry not of the Chamber—a ministry of transition, which would be composed of men, whose preceding politics would meet with no opposition in the Chamber. On the 25th inst., the Montley published the list, which contains the most queer assembling ever seen at the head of such departments.

In the meanure, Louis Napoleon sent a message.

ments.
In the meantime, Louis Napoleon sent a message to the National Assembly. I transcribe a copy of Public opinion, confiding in the prudence of the

Public opinion, confiding in the prudence of the Assembly and the government has not been alarmed by the late incidents; nevertheless, France begins to suffer by divisions, which she depletes. My duty is to do what in me lies to prevent the ill results of them. The union of the two powers is indispensable to the repeace of the country; but, as the constitution has rendered than independent of each other, the only condition of the union is reciprocal aonidence. Peretrated with this sentiment. I shall always respect the rightner the Assembly while maintaining intact the prerogatives of that power which I hold from the proper. In order not to prolong a painful discussion. I have accepted after the recent vote of the Assembly, the resignation of a ministry which had given to the country and to the country which had given to the country and to the cause of order signal pladges of its devotion. Wishing, however, to reconstruct a cabinat, with chances of duration. I could not showed its demonstry in a minority produced by exceptionable circumstances, and have found myself, with regret punable to form a numbination, from assemptive in the minority, notwithstanding its importance. In this conjuncture, arts and minority, it have resolved on ferming a ministry of transition of the members of the secondary. The administration will therefore of the country. The administration will therefore of the country. The administration will therefore of the country. The administration will be reconstituted it has country. The administration will be reconstituted it is country. The administration will be reconstituted a firm and the particular of the approximation of the mersage of Nov 12. The real majority will be reconstituted with but constitutes the largest from those whom she has inverted with but considered might of the directly which constitutes the largest is not further. France, before all things, deries represent and tumbered immenses in the right. Accept M. le President, the assurance of a hir bettern. LOUIS NAPOLALON in NAP I may any at once, to be faithful and imparito, that the effect produced by this pressage may a

very untavorable impression on the country. Immediately Mr. Howyn-Tranchere rose, during the sitting of Saturday, 25th inst, and demanded an answer from the ministy on the message. This debate was postponed to the sitting of Monday last, and everything seemed to portend a terrible storm—a violent tempest. Alas! an ancient author has said: Parturium montes nascitur riducules mus; and this may be applied to the result of the vote of the Assembly.

M. de Royer answered the question of Mr. Howyn Tranchere—"Who are you? From where do you come?—where will you direct us?"—which means—"What is your origin?—what will be your politics?" He said that he and his colleagues had but a temporary mission; that their politics would be of the message delivered on the 12th of November, 1850—and lo? as if by enchantment, all the dreaded anger of the majority fell down, and an order day your gave an approbation to the speech of M. de Royer.

You well remember the Christian command: "If thine enemy smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also."

Me koyer.
You well remember the Christian command: "If thine enemy smite these on the right cheek, turn to him the other also." This has been realized by the National Assembly. It is believed that Louis Napoleon desires the entire abolition of the constitution of 1848. He is satisfied that the task is a difficult one, but he is ready to reach his aim by indirect means. Then his plan is the following one, according to his ewa words:—"When one desires to get rid of a horse he may do it, either by shooting him or by making him run so fast and so far that he falls dead by exhaustion and fatigue. Well, I will use this last system. I will act thus with the constitution, and, before the year 1852, the charter of 1848 will be assualled and dead." According to this plan, all the vices of the constitution have been unveiled, and its dangers are now known.

The foreign ministers, who have been consulted by the President on the present position, have not favored his views, and among them Lord Normanby is the most conspicuous. I understand that this ambassador, who was, as you know, the best friend of Louis Napolson, is now, as we say in French, en froid with the Elssee. Some people state that he will be recalled by Lord Palmerston, and, in order not to appear as having lost his favorable position, he will be made, as a compensation, Knight of the Garter.

The debates of the National Assembly have been so much occupied by all these last affairs that only a few bills have been presented and voted.

A universal change is about to take place in the prefects of the departments. This is a part of the plan of the Elysee, which intends to renew the chiefs of the party, in order to revive their enthusiasm.

Whilst all this political struggle takes place in

the plan of the Elysee, which intends to renew the chiefs of the party, in order to revive their each chiefs of the party, in order to revive their each substant.

Whilst all this political struggle takes place in the capital, the socialists are not looking at the fight less bras croises. A new plot, or rather a secret society, has again been discovered. On Saturday last, in the very heart of Paris, this red republican association, entitled L'Union des Communes, was detected. About forty individuals were captured, and in their possession was found a proclamation, which contains the following passage:—"We must observe, arms in hand, all the phases of the political crisis, and its denouement. Then we will interfere, and this monarchical gang will fall as a flock of pirates."

The anniversary of the 21st of January, or rather that of the beheading of Louis XVI. during the revolution of 1793, was celebrated in Paris, and in the provinces, with the greatest marks of respect. Is not this a significant fact, and is it not a proof that the people remember the martyrs of France?

In Belgium, the ministry has been shaken by a misunderstanding between the King and the Minister of War, but the political agent gave in his resignation, and his colleague, the Secretary of the Interior, having filled the interim, good order was preserved.

In Spain, Queen Isabella has changed her minis-

nation, and his colleague, the Secretary of the Interior, having filled the interim, good order was preserved.

In Spain, Queen Isabella has changed her ministers. She wished to make her promunciamento, and she succeeded. General Narvaez is decidedly gone. Some journalists attribute his dismissal to a sort of pique, for he and his colleagues had not been invited to a party given by the mother queen, Christina. This is not the cause. You remember well that the widow of the late king of Spain married Munoz, and had several children by him. She desired to have her sons elevated to the rank of princes of the royal family, and demanded Narvaez to present the demand to the Chamber. But he refused to do so, saying that he would never be such a coward as to insult his queen and the country. M. Bravo Murilla was not so disdainful. He and Christina have succeeded to Narvaez's place.

A dispatch arrived last night in Paris, announcing that a plot has also been discovered at Vienna. The Emperor Nicholas is said to be expected at Warsaw in the beginning of March. The object of his visit is not yet known. The Czar has lately prohibited, under the most severe punishment, the exportation of silver out of his dominions. Decidedly, the discovery of California will produce an unexpected effect on the monetary system of Europe. P S — I understand, from good authority, that the President and his ministers have decided to present to morrow, at the National Assembly, the bill for a new dotation of three millions of france. This news had some effect on the public funds. It is thought that the law will be passed.

Paris, January 30, 1851. The Weather-Fog in Puris-Ladies at the National Assembly-The Count of Castellan and he Private Theatre-Balls at the Elysée - The Prince of Copua-Eugene Sue-Funcral of M Perrée-Duasters at Sea - Police Officer Have -- The

Theatres -- Americans in Paris, &c. The usual course of the seasons is disturbed n France, and our astronomers, and those who study nature, are at a loss to discover the cause of this confusion. Whilst, at Marseilles, the trees are covered with buds, the meadows ofering their green carpet of plants to the pronenaders, and the bouquet-makers gathering lilies, tulips, and hyacinths, to sell to the amaeurs, the north of France is enveloped in a dense fog. In the centre of la belle France, the winter is raging, and we have received the news that the mountains of La Lozère and Auvergne are covered with three feet of snow. On Thursday evening, 23d instant, Paris seemed to be built on the shores of the Thames, so thick was the fog which covered the whole city. The police had much to do to prevent accidents, and, despite all their care, several unfortunate ones took place. It was quite a new sight for the Parisians to see people walking in the streets by torchlight. Fortunately, the sun rose bright and hot on the following morning, and we have not had another visit of the " Lady of the

phenomenon in the south of France, namely-a errible drought, the results of which are much drended by all the agriculturiets. If the end of the casen is not more wet than the commencement. one can tell what will be the injury to the reps. We may see, perhaps, in France, a second

reps. We may see, perhaps, in France, a second xample of the "seven plagues in Egypt," without peaking of socialism, Fourierism, and all the toolish and tremendous sophisms of our epoch.

The promenade at the Bois de Boulogne, the speeches of the celebrated Abbot Lacordure at St. Roch church, the visits at the exhibition of pairsings—all the pleasures and pastimes of the week have been outdone by the debate of the Chamaer. Those who have frequented the tribuaes of the National Assembly during the last fortnight, have really been astonished to meet there the most fashionable ladies of Paris, dressed in their most splendid toniette de ville. The tickets for admission were, it appears, as much in demand as those for a first performance at the Grand Cyera, or a billet distribution for the seires of Princess Ka dimaki, the Turkinh Ambassadrice. This fashior, to go to the legislative palace is, new-a-days, a monomania—a fworte—and one who goes frequer thy to parties of the bean monder, listens to and hear is reports of the debates which have taken place of aring the day, at the Assembly, whispered by the sweetest lips of the ball room.

Scirécs of all sorts have be an numerous to Paris.

ball roem.
Soirées of all sorts have ber in numerous in Paris, Sorder of all sorts have been numerous in Paris, despite our rolliteal strugg. Among the most conspicuous was the dram sic party, given to his friends, by the Count of C astellanne, one of our old beaux, who is the greate storiginal in France. For the last five years, M. Ac Cascellanne, who frunctly used to entertain I in relations du monde with two or three perfore ances each month, has closed his petit theatre, and given up his worship of Meiponene. M. de Jastellanne—who was, from 1838 to 1845, the time of the control of th pomene. M. de ' astellanne-who was, from 1838 to 1845, the rive A of Colonel Thorn, in Peris-was a bachelor; by ', in 1816, he married a young woman, who is said to be as haughty as she is witless and Pomel. The rives zargen was, of course, led by the nose; and, after having spent his honey-won's the highways, returned to Paris list year, who